Grand Canyon National Park Arizona

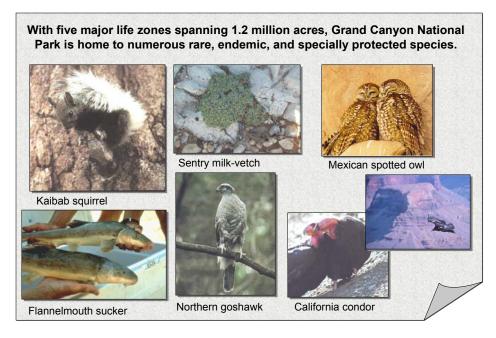


## Fire Management Plan Natural Resources – Wildlife and Water Quality

The National Park Service will strive to understand, maintain, restore, and protect the inherent integrity of the natural resources, processes, systems, and values of the parks. NPS Management Policies (2001)

With Euro-American settlement came intensive livestock grazing, fire suppression, and habitat fragmentation. Reintroducing fire into the resulting changed ecosystems will require careful planning to minimizing impacts to wildlife.





## Some Examples of Post Fire Treatment

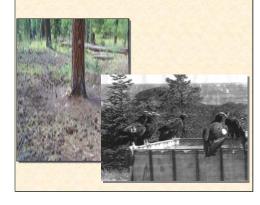
Post fire treatment to slow the erosion process is often necessary to minimize adverse effects on water quality, habitat and infrastructure.

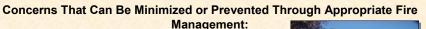
Placing logs along the contour of slopes and installing temporary check dams in channels can reduce sediment loading.



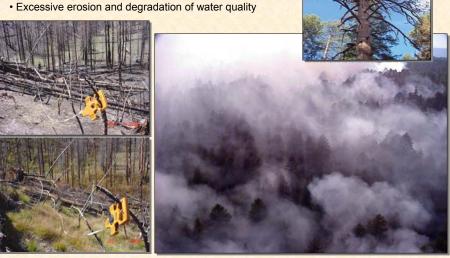
## **Conservation Measures**

- Developing vegetation objectives to be met through fire program to improve wildlife habitat
- Raking forest litter away from nest trees and snags to preserve these important habitat components
- Covering portable water tanks lessens attractiveness to California condors and insures they do not become trapped
- Designing fire prescriptions to preserve old growth





- · Loss of wildlife habitat through unwanted wildland fire
- · Direct wildlife disturbance and mortality
- · Introduction and spread of exotic plant species
- Loss of productive soil through overheating (sterilization) and erosion



## **Monitoring Recovery**

Erosion pins (right) document amount of soil eroded both locally and on a watershed scale.





Repeat photography documents the rate and magnitude of both physical and biological processes as well as the progress and character of ecological

recovery.